NEW YORK HERALD, TURSDAY OUTOBER 22, 1872-TRIPLE SHEET,

# FROUDE.

The trish Penal Laws and Their

Vivid Picture of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.

EFFECT OF PROSCRIPTIVE LEGISLATION.

The Vices of the Irish Gentry.

es Anthony Fronde gave last evening the third of his series of lectures on Irish history, his special subject being, "The Penal Laws and Their mere ouriosity mongers. Throughout the closest attention was manifested, and Mr. Froude, with a discreet regard to the hints thrown out by the

press; gave his bearers, by an occasional pause after a striking point, the opportunity to indulge in the relief of an outburst of applause or laughter.

Mr. Froude, who was warmly received, began by recapitulating his former description of the state of Ireland during the nine years of anarchy preceding the advent of Cromwell. After that great leader of the Puritans had restored order what was he to do? Could he have put ballots into their hands? They would, no doubt, then have decided that the English should at once leave the island. But it might be said that the English had no business in Ireland. It had grown to be too late to argue that, Ireland had already been subject to the British Crewn for centuries, and now that she had espoused the Italian side of the great religious question in Europe, Cromwell could not, in behalf of the cause he represented, permit her leave and become a thorn in the of Protestantism. The Irish demanded liberty of conscience means the right to celebrate the mass on Protestant soil, I cannot permit it." review of all the circumstances, blame that great man for this decision. Let it be remembered that Catholic religion as it had once been or as it is to-day. The Romish Church in that day was waging all over Europe, and was actively engaged in stirring up rebellion against all Protestant governments. And it was against that form of

poternments. And it was against that form of religion that Cromwell acted. Cromwell began by confiscating the lands of the Irish gentry who had taken part in the rebellion against Engisud, reserving the province of Connaught as a refuge to them. All the other provinces were given up to Cromwell's soldiers, and an immigration of Flemings and Haguenots, who had been driven out of their own lands by Bomish persecution, was gladly encouraged. Cromwell also abolished the Irish Parliament and tried to make the future of the country identical with that of Engiand by giving her the same nationality and the same opportunities of commercial and material prosperity. We might call this tyramy, but in a few years it transformed a desolated island into a prosperous and thriving community. He (Mr. Fronde) thought that Cromwell was the greatest soldier and statesman that the had been, besides, the best friend of Ireland's true interests. But there soon came the Restoration. The Irish Parliament was re-established and the Episcopal Church received as a State institution. To this latter the Irish Puritans refused resolutely to conform, and the English government, in order to reduce them to submission, encouraged the Catholics, and the Romish primate was received in state in bublin Castle. The end was that these Irish Puritans sold their property, and many of them, turning their faces westward, became the ancestors of American republicans. After the Cromwellians left Ireland other Englishmen came, but they were simply land speculators or money-getters. Under this new regime the Catholic religion swept back like a food, and under James II., who was himself a Catholic, all offices were given to adherents of the Romish religion. That Prince, indeed, contemplated the confiscation of all the lands that were held under the Cromwellian titles and their reatoration to their original Catholic owners; but his flight to France and the accession of William of Drange of course prevented this scheme being carried into effect. The Irish people, confiscation of the new titles and by name proscribed mearly every Protestant gentleman of any importance. Then followed a war of reconquest, and although William's soldiers were of much less stern stuff than Gromwell's fronsides, there was but a single battle in which the Irish made anything like a resolute struggle for Independence. At the Battle of the Boyne they made scarcely any stand whatever; and at Antrin alone was there a gallant sight. But William was only anxious to secure the quiet of Ireland at any cost, so as to leave himself free to engage with undivided energy in his terrible duel with France. He, therefore, gave the Irish articles of peace, which were singularly favorable. Before going further he (Mr. Fronde) would say what he conceived to be the secret of the invariably feeble resistance offered by Ireland to the invader. This was that the heart of the masses of the Irish people had never earnestly desired the independence of their country. They were terribly oppressed by their own landlords shadenty, and, loadily as they might shout for their leaders, they knew at heart that their true interest was in the success of a stable foreign rule. After the ancess of William, he (Mr. Fronde) thought that the time for penal laws had passed away, though, had he lived in that age, he might, perhaps, have decided in that age, he might, perhaps, have decided differently. In all entered the second of the stable foreign rule. After the was only human nature that the Protestants and it was only human nature that the Protestants should feel inclined to retainte. That this was a mistake, however, was plainly seen in the clearer light that we enjoy to-day. In all Protestant countries and the state, however, was plainly seen in the clearer light that we enjoy to-day. In all Protestant

ns for me

#### ANOTHER REPLY TO FROUDE.

An Irish Priest Replies to the English

A lecture was delivered last evening in Market freland, on the right of his native country to inde-pendence. There was a very large attendance and the lecturer was repeatedly applauded. He replied to Mr. Froude's assertions about the semi-barba-rous condition of the Irish people previous to the Norman conquest. Ireland by her insular position was saved from the troubles of the continent of Europe, and she was norman conquest. Ireland by her insular position was saved from the troubles of the continent of Europe, and she was actually, at the period spoken of by Mr. Froude, the school of the West. Even Charlemagne sent to Ireland for learned professors for his colleges. Ireland supplied to Cambridge and to Oxford the most distinguished of their professors. On the other hand, since the conquest of Ireland by England, the literatue of the former country had decayed, as it was the prime object of English legislation to reduce the people to ignorance. Any American who reads the history of the penal laws can render a verdict on this question, as Mr. Froude appeals for a verdict. England might rob the Irish of their lands, but they could not rob them of their brains. The education that suits Ireland would not be palatable to Mr. Froude or his countrymen. Father Hoylan was quite eloquent and impassioned during the delivery of that portion of his lecture devoted to Mr. Froude's allegations, and at one time the audience prevented him from proceeding for several seconds by a "three times three." On the platform were Fathers McGahan, Smith and Kane, besides several prominent laymen.

FATHER BURKE VERSUS MR. PROUDE.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 21, 1872. Yesterday, a deputation from this city, headed by the President of the Catholic Temperance Union of New Jersey, waited upon Father Burke in New York, and requested him to devote part of his dis-course in this city, on Wednesday next, to a notice of Mr. Froude's recent criticisms of Irish history and character. The Father consented to consider some of Mr. Froude's assertions on that occasion.

#### HENRY WILSON IN NEWARK.

Turnout of People-The Senator Defends and Eulegizes President Grant.

candidate for vice President on the Grant tacket, would appear and deliver a speech attracted a large assemblage of people at the Rink in Newark last night. The galieries were filled with respectably dressed citizens and their wives. Hundreds gathered regardless of politics, but curious to see the distinguished "Shoemaker of Natick." A gathered regardless of politics, but curious to see the distinguished "Shoemaker of Natick." A large platform was arranged at one end of the vast building, in which the speak-ers, officers and others crowded, making in themselves a fair little meeting. Ex-Governor Ward and a whole swarm of local office-holders occupied seats. Mr. C. Parker presided, and on taking the chair made a few remarks, in which he referred to Mr. Wilson as the "incarnation of re-publican principles." After a few other compli-mentary allusions he introduced Mr. Wilson, who was very warmly received. The Senator expressed his thanks, and then proceeded with a speech which, owing to the wretched acoustic arrange-ments of the building, was not heard by one in every ten persons present.

which, owing to the wretched acoustic arrangements of the building, was not heard by one in every ten persons present.

The speaker said he had been on the stump for the last three months; had travelled thousands of miles, and had addressed over one hundred meetings. He loved the republican party because it was, he said, the party of honor, civilization and freedom. There were many good liberal republicans who, he believed, had seen the error of their desertion, and whom he now would gladly welcome back. The Senator then went on in a highly eulogistic strain about General and President Grant, saying that he was regarded as a great and good man outside of the United States. A hundred years hence he would rather have the honor of Grant's name than that of all those who were now opposing him. After aliuding to Grant's history in the war he defended him from the charge of intemperance, and said that in all his close and intimate relations with the President he had never seen him under the influence of liquor, nor had he ever seen a man who had seen the President intoxicated. As to the charge about his being off pleasuring, the Senator said the President had also attended to the duties of his office. No man could have done so better. The speaker said he admired Grant because he was a lover of the pure and beautiful His love for horses and children and beautiful women evidenced his appreciation. He was not tyrannical, and the South to-day suffered no more than the North. As regards the Klux Klux laws, he thanked God General Grant had enforced them. Passing to the Greeley movement, he said it was dead, and November would prove what a complete fizzle it was. It was against the progress of events and for crushing out the fruits of the war. He said there were from forty to sixty thousand liberal republicans in the country. Grant would carry, he said, twenty-nine States. No frauds were perpetrated in Pennsylvania. Hartrant's majority was an honest one. Mr. Wilson was occasionally applanded throughout, and at the conclusio

## KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Congressional and Assembly District
Nominations—Democratic and Liberal.
The Democratic Congressional Convention for
the Fourth district was held yesterday afternoon
at Nelson's Hotel, Flatbush, when Stephen J. Colahan was unaulmously nominated for Congress.
The nomination was endorsed last evening by the
"liberal" republicans. This completes the democratic and liberal Congressional ticket in Kings
county.

cratic and liberal Congressional ticket in Kings county.

The Democratic and Liberal Assembly Conventions were held last evening in Brooklyn with the following results:

Dists.

-Adjourned.

-Archibaid M. Bliss.

-Adjourned.

-Adjourned.

-Archibaid M. Bliss.

-Adjourned.

A POLITICAL PARCE IN WEST VIRGINIA. WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 21, 1872.

Some persons believing that the election held in this State last August for Congressmen was lilegal, the Supervisors of this county have ordered the polls to be open on the 24th of October next for those who see fit to vote again.

The Fire Flend Raging Around Nebras-ka—Thirty Miles Around Omaha Burned Over-Hay, Corn and Buildings

The weather has been extremely dry in this vi-cinity of late, and prairie fires have been unusu-ally frequent and destructive. The country within an area of thirty miles from this city has been mostly burned over, and enormous quantities of hav and grain destroyed, besides many houses, nav and grain destroyed, besides many houses, barns and fences.

Yesterday a prairie fire started about two miles north of the city, destroying most of the fences, sheds and buildings at the race track and fair grounds. The soldiers at the barracks here were out all night and to-day fighting the flames to prevent the destruction of the barracks, and have succeeded in checking the flames in that quarter.

## THE MAYORALTY.

Formal Tendering of the Bepublican Nomination to Ex-Mayor Havemeyer.

He Postpones a Positive Reply Until To-Mor row-Everybody in High Good Humor and the Chances in Favor of His Acceptance.

Yesterday afternoon Tom Murphy, the chairman, and Colonel Pinckney and Mr. Ben Page, the secretaries of the Republican Convention, waited upon ex-Mayor Havemeyer, and acquainted him of his nomination to the Mayoralty by the Grant Republicans. They arrived at the office of the Pennsylvania Central Coal Company, in Trinity Building, of which Mr. Havemeyer is a director, between twelve and one celectrand having resched the twelve and one o'clock, and having reached the board room beguiled the time as best they could during a tedious nour of waiting. Mr. Murphy was evidently in the most exalted state of cheerful good humor, and amused his companions every now and then by such lively and exhilarating

sallies of wit as"We shall carry everything before usority, and Dix won't be far behind him." "But how about Havemeyer?" struck in an en-

"I have no doubt he will, sir," was the reply.

'If he doesn't he will throw away a certain elec-tion. There is no doubt whatever about our being able to make him Mayor." About half-past one Mr. Havemeyer arrived,

and having disposed of two or three business mes-sengers, who were waiting to catch the shadow of nis portly figure in the long, dark corri-lor, engaged in a friendly chat with his political tempters. Mr. Murphy, whose gayety was positively infectious, at once declared the object of his coming, and the ex-Mayor, with a smiling face, motioned his visitors into comfortable coap face, motioned his visitors into comfortable coap company chairs with a wave of his hand, and draw-ing a letter from his pocket read it aloud. The pleasing, for all the gentlemen present hailed its words with chuckles and grins. The interview, lowever, did not last long, and Mr. Murphy and his two attendants soon bent their steps again up town-ward to bear the joyful news to the Fifth Avenue Hotel that their nominee would probably make up his mind to run.

Scarcely had Mr. Havemeyer settled down in earnest to his coal business than he received the card of a representative of the HERALD. "Have you yet decided whether you will run, Mr. Havemeyer ?" inquired the latter.

"No, sir. I have received a couple of nomina-tions for the Mayoralty, but as yet I have not gone urther than to promise to give them my carefu

"And you have not as yet even a bias one way or

"Well, you may say further, if you like, that I shall certainly have made my final decision by tomorrow or the next day, and shall communicate it in writing to the Conventions and the public. The republicans meet again on Wednesday evening, and by that time I shall have positively decided one way or the other.

And this was all that Mr. Havemeyer, under the circumstances, can of course be expected to say. It is, however, looked upon about town as a sure thing that he will accept.

#### THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

High hopes still animate the liberals at the Glenham. Letters have been received from Caliornia stating that that State is certainly for Greeley. Information has been received at head-quarters to the effect that Know Nothing lodges have been established in this city and State, with an especial view to united action against Kernan, and that they already number from twenty to thirty thousand members. The formula of the new lodge is not materially different from that of the old. The committee of liberal republican colored men has taken headquarters in Canal street and has commenced vigorous work. The following is the opening announcement by the Chairman:

The opening announcement by the Chairman:

NATIONAL LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTER OF COLORED CITIESES, New York, Oct. 21, 1872.

Colonel ETHAN ALLEN!—

DEAR SER—YOU will please take notice that the Convention of Colored Liberal Republicans, which intely assembled at Louisville, My. has appointed the following Excellent that the Committee will be adquarters in this city, and the sort particular coefficient of the committee will be adquarters in this city, and the sort particular coefficient of the sort particular coefficients. ampaign.

All matters that should properly come before us you will please direct here, and oblige yours, truly,

All matters that should properly come before us you will please direct here, and oblige yours, truly,
SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON, Secretary.
HEADQUARTERS, 177 Canal street, New York.
The following is the Executive Committee;—
Indiana, W. H. Chambers; New York, J. W. Glou-

The following is the Executive Committee:
Indiana, W. H. Chambers, New York, J. W. Gloucester; Maryland, Chas. Howard; North Carolina,
John Leary; Louisiana, J. Sella Martin; Kentucky,
F. A. Boyd; Florida, Chas. F. Daly; Michigan, O. A.
Murrell; Illinois, R. R. Findlay; Pennsylvania, Jas.
H. Parker; Massachusetts, A. W. A. De Leon; Ohio,
J. G. Williams; District of Columbia, Chris, A.
Fleetwood. W. U. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
SAMUEL R. SCOTTRON, Secretary.
The following circular has been issued by the
colored committee:

177 Casal Street, New York.
Sin-Believing that you, in common with all good citizens, desire the unity of the Republic, through the reconciliation of all classes and sections, and that permanent
peace and material prosperity will be the certain results
of the election of Hon. Rorace Greeley to the Presidency
of the United States, and desiring the earnest co-operation of all good men in the attainment of this end, I
have the honor to request that you carefully circulate
the documents forwarded you among the colored vicers
of your State and transmit to these headquariers without delay the names and poet office addresses of all coored men in your Six te favoring the carbon of mand
peace. Respectfully,
Chairman National Liberal Republican Committee.
N. B.—It is of the first importance that all colored men
favorable to the election of Horace Greeley be immediately enrolled into campaign organizations and place!

The Democratic Headquarters.

The Democratic Headquarters.
Mr. Schell was present in charge at the Spingler House Headquarters yesterday, and answered and received a large batch of correspondence. Among the visitors were William Dorsheimer, of Buffalo.

The cheerful equanimity of the Fifth Avenue Head-quarters was somewhat disturbed yesterday by the visit of Ulysses Grant and Henry Wilson, both some-

visit of Ulysses Grant and Henry Wilson, both somewhat prominent on the list of distinguished radicals. The sphinx of a Presidential candidate had nothing to say, except a monosylisble reply to Dudley's congratulations on the October elections, smoked his cigar and solemnly withdrew. Senator Wilson says that he raises his old prediction of twenty-seven States for Grant, three making it thirty. General Torbet, Governor Morgan, Colonel Bliss, Henry Clews and Tom Murphy paid their respects to Messrs. Grant and Wilson.

# The Apollo Hall Conference Committee held

peeting last evening to confer with outside organinations relative to the Aldermanic ticket to be put in the field, and to the offices for which candidates have not as yet been nominated. The session was a brief one. Nothing of any importance was done during the confab, and no new names suggested. The probable Aldermanic ticket has already been published in the HERALD.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The Democratic Judiciary and County Tickets Endorsed — Lawrence for Attorney—The Aldermanic Candidates.
The Liberal Republican Judiciary Convention
met at hair-past seven o'clock, Mr. George W.
Howe presiding. The Conference Committee,
which had met a few moments before, reported
that they had been waited upon with the request

that a committee of seven be appointed to confer with a committee of Tammany Hall to make arangements for a ratification mass meeting.

Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER moved that the Convention

endorse the full judiciary ticket nominated by Tammany Hail. (Cheors.) A lengthy discussion appeared imminent, but was kilfully avoided by the chairman, whereupon Gen-

The County Convention.

At the close of the Judiciary Convention the County Convention was immediately called to or-der by the chairman, Mr. Thomas E. Stewart. The report of the Conference Committee was given by General Cochrane. He said that a subthe latter the proper name to be placed upon the Mayoralty ticket, and the conclusion had been ar-rived at that it should be one of democratic anteedents. The same result was attained in relation to the candidate for Coroner. The discussion of the Aldermanic ticket was warmer and more selfish, the Tammany Hali committee claiming the don's share of the nominations. The Liberal Re-publican Committee wanted four of the names to be nch as accorded entirely with their own notions. After a good deal of argument and counter-argument the following ticket had been agreed upon. The chairman of the Convention recomupon. The chairman of the Convention recommended in the name of the Committee of Twentyone, that it be adopted. Abraham R. Lawrence
was endorsed for Mayor and Heary Woltman for
Coroner. Their names were received with cheers.
The Aldermanic candidates agreed upon were
George P. Bradford, Jeremiah Kennefeck, Thomas
Shields. Frederick Zimmer, Nicholas Segar, John
Riley, Goorge W. Plunkett, William T. Ashman,
Paul Lysaght, Isaac Rooinson, Edward Gillon,
Richard Flanagan, William Salmon, Robert McCafferty, James McLaren.

Alderman Conover expressed disapprobation at
this announcement. He declared:—'I say, as a
republican, there are names on that ticket which
I cannot support—names that stink worse than
those presented by Tammany Hall in 1868. The
committee have exceeded their powers. They had
no authority to prepare the ticket, but only to arrange the number of men upon it who were to
represent the liberal republicans. I protest that
some of the names presented there are such as no
honest man can vote for."

FREDERICK B. SWIFT moved the acceptance of the
report, and it was adopted.

Mr. Jenny moved that the adoption of the ticket
be postponed for four days, and that the Convention resolve itself into a committee of the whole
to discuss separately each name that bad been
mentioned.

General Cochrane hereupon opened his thunders.

to discuss separately each name that had been mentioned.

General Cochrane hereupon opened his thunders. It was a good opportunity. He impreved it. The business of the Convention was, he said, to keep faith with the gentiemen who had taken them by the hand and had joined with them in the support of Horace Greeley. (Cheert.) He would trample in the dust all less considerations, and come to the rescue of party honor and integrity as purely and independently as if the committee had never been appointed. The names were presented for their fresh and initial acceptance. Were they refused, it would be the violation of that faith upon which they and Tammany Hall stood in their support of Horace Greeley. (Cheers.) One word for the ticket. If a man were pointed out to him upon it who was dishonest he could say that it tainted the whole. They wanted no pettycism, and in the plentude of conscious virtue they should declare in the spirit of '56 that the ticket was worthy of the cause in which they were engaged.

ere engaged. The resolution of Mr. Jenny was lost by a strong lajority. A motion to vote separately upon the names upon

A motion to vote separately apply the ticket was carried.

The first question was on the name of Abraham R.
Lawrence for Mayor. It was carried amid cheers.
Henry Wottman was endorsed with cheers. The
candidates for Aldermen were endorsed amid en-

## COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

The Committee of Seventy met last evening in some remarks from a delegation from Apolio Hall and one from the Workingmen's Union. The Apollo Hall delegation recommended the nomination of James O'Brien for Mayor, and the workingmen presented the names of John Woods, William Pardee and Peter Daly, whom they requested should be placed on the Aldermanic ticket. The Committee of Seventy then held a private session, with Vice Chairman Mr. John Wheeler presiding.

The nomination of Mr. William F. Havemeyer for Mayor was warmly endorsed, also Noah Davis for Judge of the Supreme Court and Hooper C. Van Vorst for Judge of the Supreme Court. Other endorsements were deferred to Friday night next.

The straight-out democrats of this State have, through their Executive Committee, issued another address (dated October 21), which concludes

other address (dated October 21), which concludes as follows:—

If the election of the nominees of the Baitimore Convention were within the range of probability it cannot be seen that any goo! to the country or benefit to the democratic party would result from it. With the legislative department in the control of the opposition they would be powerless to justify the expectation of the fulfilment of any of the promises made. What then is the duty of democrats? It is to adhere steadfastly to the principles of their party, preserve its integrity and support only those who are its true exponents. They may not be able to save their party from defeat in the coming election, but they will save their honor and preserve at least the nucleus of their party, around which they can hereafter raily. We therefore earnestly appeal to democrats to give their support to the Electoral tickets in favor of O'Conor and Adams wherever they are before the electors, and where there are none, at once to put such Electoral tickets out and to give to them their support. By doing so they will have the approval of their own consciences and be entitled to the respect of their opponents. They will support those eminently qualified and worthy to full the high offices of the government, and display in this great republic the intelligence and capacity of its citizens for self-government in supporting those of her citizens most worthy and capable, whose high character and moral worth will be respected alike at home and abroad.

The address is signed by Rutger B. Miller, Peter Gilsey, George Sprague, W. C. Barrett, Levi S. Chatheld, Alexander Spaulding, S. M. Hotchkiss, M. M. Pomeroy, Jenkins Van Scahick, C. P. Sykes, J. J. Van Allen, George P. Wilcox and John A. Goodlett, committee.

GEN. SCHWARZWAELDER DECLINES. His Letter Declining the Apollo Hall

The Queen of the Woman Suffragists
Takes the Stump for the Liberals—A
Lecture To Be Delivered at Cooper
Union on Friday.

The following correspondence explains itself:—
Draw Madars—You will confer a great favor on many
who sympatize with the liberal movement, and who believe kindness and fraternal feelings better than fear and
hatred, specially for those who have been earranged and
now desire to live in peace and amity with all their
reliew citiens, if with your broad, kindly womanly
views and sentiments you will consent to raise your
yole in New York on behalf of the good curre of puriforms us if you can apeak here and on what day we may,
hope to hear you. Most respectfully, your colaborers.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS.

PRILEMENTHIA, Oct. 21, 1872.
GRATILENER—It will give me great pleasure, in compilance with your kind invitation, to speak in New York
upon the issues involved in the pending Presidential election. Deeply interested in the struggie, I will embrace
the opportunity thus afforded for setting forth my views.
I will name Friday evening, Getober 25, as the time for its
delivery. Yours, respectfully,
Messre, J. E. Williams, Roves Harch, Gronge Ellis
and others.

Miss Dickinson's lecture will be delivered in the
Cooper Institute. On Friday evening, at eight
o'clock.

The Roy of the Stump of the Cooper Institute.

The Roy of the Stump of the Cooper Institute.

CH. SCHWARZWAELDER

BEGLINS.

His Letter Declining the Apollo Hall
Nom Ination for Congressional District, representing
New York, October 21, 1872.

New York, October 21, 1872.

P. J. MCALEAR, Esq., Chairman of the Convention
of the Sixth Congressional District, representing
Apollo Hall:—
SIK.— leg to acknowledge the receipt of of the Sixth Congressional District, representing
Apollo Hall:—
SIK.— leg to acknowledge the receipt of your convention of the Sixth Congressional District, representing
Apollo Hall:—
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Apollo Hall:—
SIK.— leg to acknowledge

#### OSCAR THE SECOND.

Sentiments of Swedish and Norwegian Subjects in New York Regarding the New Sovereign of Scandinavia—The Oath of Allegiance to the Successor of "the Madman of the North"—The Royal Rights and Restrictions—Kingly Insignificance and Popular Indifference.

The office of the Scandinavian Consul. No. 18 Exchange place, was yesterday as quiet as usual, notwithstanding the invitation published in the advertising columns of the morning press to all citizens of the Norse Peninsula to subscribe to the oath of allegiance to the new King, Oscar the Second. Mr. Youngberg, the chief clerk of the Consulate, said that there had been four or five visits during the day from those of his countrymen who wished to take the loyal obligation, but these persons were led there by other business, and not specially by that object. They are captains of Norwegian ves-sels now lying in this port and sailing under the

colors of Norway. Mr. Youngberg explained to a visitor from the HERALD establishment that the object of the administration of the oath here was by no means to tion of becoming or are already American citizens into perpetuating their subjection to the royal house of Bernadotte. On the contrary, Mr. Youngberg, who has himself been naturalized, belongs to a party who desire to modify the existing constitu-

berg, who has himself been naturalized, belongs to a party who desire to modify the existing constitution of Norway, which is already second only to that of England in the freedom which it guarantees to the people. He represents in this respect a large class of intelligent and cultured men, who look forward to the speedy separation of Church and State, and there is no doubt, taking his view of the matter, that this reform must soon be accomplished.

Mr. Christian Bors, the Consul, very courteously reviewed the position and prospects of the new incumbent of the throne of Sweden and Norway and the feeling of the people towards their hereditary head. They entertained little veneration for the dignity of royalty, and retained none of the superstitious reverence which the Kaiser exacts from his subjects. The same individual independence of thought exists in the person of every citizen that had grown into such a puissant combination of sentiment when, in 1803, the despotic and fanatical Adolphus the Fourth was complied to abdicate by the united voice of the States. By the Scandinavians at present temporarily staying in America there was no enthusiasm over the crowning of the new King, nor was there much or very deep regret for the death of the old. It was not—as it has so often been in history—"Le Roi est mort! Vice le Roi!" but the tragical event was attended by indifference on the part of the subjects of the late charles the Fifteenth, as if it concerned very little the interests of the nation. This is, in fact, the real truth of the matter. The King is only nominally a ruler. His powers are scarcely as great as those of the President of the United States. The conditions of his office present a strange anomaly. The constitution of Norway, a splendid historic document, reads in one of its first sections thus:—"La personne du Roi est sacrée. Il ne peut être ni blamé ni accusé. Son conseil est responsable de son government." The King's person is sacred, and he cannot be accused of any crime. His advisers are held resp

Norvege conformement h sa constitution et ses lois."

"It will be seen," continued the Consul, "how little importance attaches to the person of the King, and that the portion of the constitution which ascribes to him superstitious sacredness is merely a happy device by which the government is metricy taken from his shoulders and placed upon those of the ministers of the State. The people look upon him with only the same degree of respect which the Chief Magistrate of this country receives in his official capacity. It can be easily understood, therefore, that the subscription to this oath of allegiance is merely a matter of confuge is secured by all who are travelling abroad and do not intend to relinquish their citizenship in their native country. We do not invite any who have become naturalized since their emigration or who intend to remain here permanently to perform this act, and, indeed, tis not obligatory upon the subjects of the King, there being no penalty in the law for its omission. It is merely an act of conformation to one of those old laws of the realm that were not repealed at the time of the revolution, and has little political significance."

About forty Scandinavian vessels are now in port, and the seamen on board these are expected to take the prescribed oath from Mr. Bors before they sail for their home. A greater number of visitors may therefore be expected at the Consulate to-day.

## AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Sixty Thousand Scandinavians Resident in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-In yesterdhy morning's edition of your paper we read an article under the following heading, "The King is Dead, Long Live the King," and in the last paragraph it is stated that there are only 3,000 Scandinavians in this city, when there are in reality between fifty and sixty thousand of these na-tionalities in New York and about fifty thousand in Brooklyn, occupying almost every position of life, as bankers, importers, brokers, merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, laborers, &c. They support one daily, one semi-weekly and two weekly papers in their own languages, they have four religious congregations of different denominations in New York and three in Brooklyn, nine societies as mutual benefit, dramatic, musical, singing and others; and, furthermore, there arrived 24,000 Scandinavian immigrants in the port of New York in 1870; between twelve and thirteen thousand in 1871, and to date during this year over ten thousand, of which number most certainly twenty per cent or about nine thousand have taken up their abode here, making already three times as many as you have stated. Yours, SCANDINAVIANS.

# TWEED AND "NO SURRENDER."

Big Six" Does Not Present Himself to the Sheriff-An Attempt at a Bargain With Judge Brady-An Argument as to

With Judge Brady—An Argument as to Tweed's Surrender to Be Heard To-Day. Contrary to general expectation and the assurance of Sheriff Brennan and his officials on Saturday, Mr. Tweed did not surrender himself yesterday in obedience to the bench warrant issued by Judge Brady. In reply to inquiries by a Herald reporter Sheriff Brennan yesterday said that Mr. Tweed was at Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, but that he had ascertained that Tweed had left there. The Sheriff said he did not know where Mr. Tweed was: was at Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, but that he had ascertained that Tweed had left there. The Sheriff said he did not know where Mr. Tweed was; if he did know he should be compelled to get out a requisition for him. At the same time he had not the slightest belief that Mr. Tweed contemplated leaving the country or being otherwise than quite available when he was wanted. A man who was aiready held in \$1,500,000 bail—\$1,000,000 in civil suits and \$300,000 in criminal charges—was encompassed about with too much liability to make ducks and drakes of his property at that rate. Mr. brennan said that one of Mr. Tweed's counsel called upon him yesterday morning, and stated that it was his intention to apply that morning to Judge Brady adjourned the Court to accept ball upon these indictments. The counsel did not, however, apparently succeed in this, as Judge Brady adjourned the Court of Oyer and Terminer until this morning, and stated, as will be seen in our law reports, that he would give a decision in reference to the previous indictments, argument as to which had already been heard, on Wednesday morning. There will, therefore, be, of course, no surrender of Mr. Tweed to-day, unless Judge Brady satisfies his counsel as to the bail. The general impression around the Court was, yesterday, that Judge Brady would on the application to-day first require Mr. Tweed to surrender and would not listen to any proposals for a bargain. If so, Mr. Tweed must either take the chances of the trial being ordered on at once or continue to remain a fugitive from justice.

## NATIONAL PINANCIAL POLICY.

Philadelphia Wants "That Forty Millions" of Greenbacks-Chicago Does Not Like the Idea.
PHILADRLPHIA, Oct. 21, 1972.

A meeting of business men was held at the Com-tercial Exchange to-day to discuss the proposed mercial Exchange to-day to discuss the proposed reissuance of \$44,000,000 in legal tender. The only business done was the submission of resolutions by George Fox, to the effect that the business men of Philadelphia would endorse the continuance of Secretary Boutwell's former policy—namely, the purchase of bonds from time to time to relieve the money market. The resolutions were referred to a committee. The next meeting will be held at the call of the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Chicago Opposed to the Reis

The meeting of business men at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, to consider the question of a reliasue of greenbacks, resulted in a vote in opposition to that policy and a request to Secretary Boutwell to continue the sales of gold and the purchase of bonds.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21, 1872.
Oslas Encampment, Odd Pellows of Marbiehead,
Mass., are the guests of their brethren in this city.
The order will give them a complimentary parade

# APSHOD TO AQUATIC

Fifth Annual Regatta of the Patapsco Navy.

Baltimore Beauties Attend by Thousands.

The New York Rowing Club Crew on the Patapsco Biver-They Defeat the Ariel Club in the Four-Oared Shell Challenge Contest-The Undines the Victors in the Six-Oared Shell Race.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21, 1872.

Aquatic sports have been for the past few years receiving considerable attention from the best residents of this city, and quite a respectable navy has been organized, consisting of three clubs made up from the best elements of Baltimore so-ciety. Each year they have held their regattas, and each one has been a fair success, attracti it always the title of the city fashionables. time since it was determined that the fifth annual lenge was sent to the New York Rowing Club to meet their club, the Ariel, upon the classic waters of the Patapsco during this regatta, in a four-oared shell race, the prize to the successful crew to be a beautiful silk flag, decorated with the cost of arms of Maryland, and a blue silk burgee, upon which was to be printed the name of the winning club. The challenge was accepted by the New York club, and for days and even weeks past the coming regatta and the principal contest has been the

TOPIC OF CONVERSATION
agitating all classes, and especially did the Patapsco Navy feel the importance of the occasion.
Their crew was put hard to work and all the arrangements made for a successful meeting. To-day was set apart for the regatta, and a finer one

arrangements made for a successful meeting. Today was set apart for the regatta, and a finer one
could not have been chosen. The sun was out
beautifully, and shone with tempered warmth from
a cloudless sky, and the placid waters of the
course on which the race was to take place
were scarcely disturbed by a ripple. The
hour appointed for the first contest was half-past
three, and long before that time the streets leading
toward the grounds of the navy, situated on the
northwest branch of the Patapsco, were literally
lined with vehicles of all characters, from the pony
phacton to the dashing four-in-hand, filled with
ladies and gentlemen from

The Highest walks of baltimore society,
and by three o'clock at least three thousand people
were within the enclosure, and many more gathered on the shore along the route. Around the boat,
and, in fact, all liside the enclosure, the scene was
beautiful and animated in the extreme. The
major part of the assemblage were ladies, elegantly
attired, and the variety and style of the
beauty displayed of feature, form and dress was
superior to any similar gathering ever seen in this
city. The beauty of the scene was heightened by
the bright colors of the clubs, and as the mombers
who were to engage in the contest moved about
through the throng they exhibited their weatherbeaten and bronzed arms with a certain degree of
pardonable pride, and were gazed unon with much
interest by the fair sex. The New York boys came
in for rather more than their share of praise. The
white flag of the Ariel, with its blue border and
name in letters of like color, floated at one corner
of the club house, while at the other waved the
BEAUTIFUL SHAK FLAO
which was to be the prize of the winning crew in
the first race. Most of the members of the various
clubs wore their respective colors upon their
breasts, while many laties manifested the direction
of their sympathies in a similar manner, the Ariel,
the Undine and Pilirondelle each having its
air champions, and a few wore the colors of the
New York

the water, and as the crew stripped and manned the oars

A GENEROUS APPLAUSE

went up from the audience at their neat, trim and apparent line condition. They acknowledged the compliment and at once put off for the starting point, some half a mite below the boathouse, at a good stroke. They had hardly gotten out of the way when the New York boys came out in their shell, dropped it into the water and prepared for the work. When they were stripped it became at once evident that they would be the winning crew, as they had the advantage in age and in weight, their average being 150½ pounds, while that of the Baltimores was some ten pounds less. The following are the names of the crews and their respective positions and weights:—

NEW YORK ROWING CLUS.

G. L. Leland, bow, 150 pounds; Frank Allison, No. 2, 158 pounds; W. H. Calhoun, No. 3, 158 pounds; O. G. Johnstone, stroke, 150½ pounds.

THE ARIKL CLUS.

E. M. Greenway, bow, 150 pounds; William Glimer.

E. M. Greenway, bow, 150 pounds; William Gil-mer, No. 2, 138 pounds; Walter Nagiey, No. 3, 146 pounds; Henry Walter, stroke, 161 pounds.

pounds; Henry Waiter, stroke, 161 pounds.

The Ariels had a new boat of Elliot's build, the Débutante, lorty-one feet leng and twenty inches wide. The New Yorkers had the Kerosene, of the same make, and about the some length, witth and weight. As the crews clustered about the boats their appearance attracted much attention. The New Yorkers were in red shirts and blue pantalous, and the Baltimores in white flannel and blue silk kerchiefs about their heads. There were no coxswains, the bow oar steering. The first race was three miles, the flag stakes one mile and a half apart. At a quarter before four o'clock the crews took their places and rowed to the starting point. The umpires were Mr. Young for the Ariel, and Mr. L. M. Johnston for the New York Clib. At the turning stake were the judges, Mr. Bruce Price for the Ariels, and C. P. Frothingham for the New Yorkers. Mr. Gurley, of Washington, President of the Onaloston Boat Club, was referce. Precisely at four o'clock and one minute they were off. The Ariel took the lead, and got away half a length before the New Yorkers were settled to their work fairly. Both pulled strong from the start, and each heid its own until nearly half the distance to the turning stake was made, when Watt's siling seat slipped from its groove, and before it could be replaced and the atroke again taken up the New Yorkers were two lengths shead. The Ariels soon settled down to their work, however, and their steady pulling took them alongside their opponents before they frag assed the pier. The New Yorkers were now making forty-one strokes per minute, while the Baltimoreans were taking it easier, with a longer stroke, and making but thirty-fine. The turning stakes being a quarter of a mile apart, and, as each boat made for its own stake, they gradually drew away from each other. Each arrived at its stake at about the same instant, the Ariels apparently starting to turn a tride soonest. But the New Yorkers put uned house, when they had lost and the Verkers put their stroke had gradually dre The Ariels had a new boat of Elliot's build, the Debutante, forty-one feet long and twenty inches wide. The New Yorkers had the Kerosene, of the